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this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Now that Senator Butler has read the so-called Democrats out of the Bryan

party, there seems to be nothing left for Tom Watson to say. It is unfortunate that the editors in Colorado and Utah cannot bring themselves

to realize that those two States and their

silver mines are not the larger part of the United States. It is not true that the sale of bonds was necessary to maintain the gold reserve. since the most of the greenbacks redeemed have been paid out to make good the

deficits in the fevenue,

There comes from Idaho the rumor that, after all, Senator Dubois is likely to fati of re-election. The obscuration of that particular talk-man would be regarded as a riddance of something of a nuisance.

Captain General Weyler seems to be combatants than upon the half-armed Cubans. Except in Spain, there is no giory attached to killing noncombatants, partic-

And now the Eastern correspondents are saying that Senator Gorman, while ostensib.y supporting Bryan, saw that Maryland went for McKinley-all of which goes to show that the close season for fooling the marines is now on.

The fact that the yield of the principal cereals in fifty local governments in European Russia and the Caucasus is 130,-000,000 bushels below the average of the last thirteen years shows that there is a basis for the advance in wheat and the increased shipments of corn.

Senator Harris, of Teanessee, predicts that the Senate will confirm no appointments of the President should the appointee be a sound-money man. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has resigned; if Harris can have his way that important office will remain vacant.

A great many Democrats have reached the point of favoring tariff that will yield enough revenue to run the government and afford reasonable protection to the American farmer and the American laborer. Leg-Islation on that line will win many new recruits for the Republican party that an unreasonably high tariff would not.

Congress should lose no time in repealing commerce or trade. As originally passed it foreign commerce or trade. plied to domestic trade it is absurd and mischievous. It ought to have been repealed long ago, and should be now as

Months ago it was assumed that the loss nany and France by bounsuch a stimulation could caused such a development of the industry had not augar production from beets proved more profitable than any er pranch of industry

At the Detroit meeting of the general mission committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which appropriations for the coming year were made, when the missions among the Swedes in the Northwest were under consideration, Bishop Newman who had presided at their conferences, said that among all of them he found only one man inclined to vote the wrong way at the late election. They got an appropriation. This is clearly a case in which missions among the foreign population were doing

The States of Wyoming and South Datwenty-two States with 175 Electoral College is ninety-600,000. The States that voted for McKinley voted for Bryan in population, wealth, enterprise, intelligence, educational progress and all that goes to make civilization.

The report comes from Kansas that the incoming Populist Legislature will make the Mexican dollar a legal tender. One i prepared to believe such a Legislature capuble of any ordinary folly, but it is not expected that it will be guilty of such an act would involve. majority of one Legislature voted for Mr Peffer for Senator. Probably the State of Kansas can make the Mexican silver dollar a legal tender. The Constitution may peralone will suffer. Probably most of the Kansas, are able to protect themselves volves. It is more probable that this story was by some flat-money crank, just as the late Populist Governor Waite, of Colorado proposed a coinage of silver dollars by that State, but desisted when he learned that it would be counterfeiting.

It is surprising with what unanimity the

place for monetary side issues, but that being settled the public mind at once recognizes the importance of reforming our currency system. If it had not been for fundamental defects in the system the free-silver craze, following the greenback and flat-money agitation, never would have arisen. The removal of the symptom leaves the disease still uncured and makes currency reform one of the great questions of the near future. It is a question that requires deliberate consideration and careful handling, especially by the business men .15 cts of the country, and for this reason the Journal hopes that all boards of trade invited to attend the coming conference in this city will respond favorably. The time is propitious for the holding of such a conference, and if the movement is rightfully organized it may have very beneficial results.

THE CRISIS IN CUBA.

If the positive and seemingly well-founded rumor of General Weyler's recall from Cuba proves true it will mark the second stage in the almost certain failure of Spati to suppress the insurrection. The first was the fallure and recall of General Campos. He assumed command as captain general commander in chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba in April, 1895, about two months after the breaking out of the rebellion. He was heralded as "by far the most eminent of living Spanish soldiers, and he did have a good record, both as a soldier and a negotiator. He was systematic in his operations, thoroughly patriotic and not bloodthirsty. At the time of his appointment the Spanish forces in Cuba numbered 18,000 regulars, and when he embarked from Spain he took with him about 12,600 additional troops and a well-filled army chest. It was expected that he would make short work of the rebellion. with such foes as the Cuban insurgents is simple, but effective. He surrounds his enemies with an imposing force, then he demonstrates to their commander, in a par- | them. ley, the hopelessness of resistance," and, of course, surrender followed. But his strategy did not win in Cuba. surgents declined to be surrounded, and consequently the ensuing steps of parley and surrender failed. After nine months of effort and reinforcements that swelled his army to more than 100,000 men and the expenditure of \$60,000,000, General Campos was declared a failure, and in January last he was recalled and General Weyler was appointed to succeed him. The latter had gained distinction as a soldier and posed as a great fighter. He declared that far too much leniency had been shown the insurgents and that he would meet war with war. He was given an ovation on his leaving Spain and another on his arrival in Havana. His plan of campaign was to begin military operations at the extreme west of the island, reduce the provinces one by one, drive the insurgents gradually eastward and finally sweep them off the island into the sea. He has prosecuted this plan largely by fierce proclamations and censorship of the press, and it has not succeeded. He has had even greater resources at his command than General Campos had but has not accomplished greater results. His main achievement has been the construction of a fortification line, called "trocha," across the island, consisting of a ditch and embankment, with lines of barbed wire and with block houses about a mile apart, all of which the insurgents seem to pass when they want to. If, after all this, General Weyler is recalled it will seem to mark the beginning of an inevita-Thus far the United States has ment of neutrality laws, but if General Weyler is recalled on the very eve of th assembling of Congress it will be surprising if that body does not insist on a new

HOW TO REACH THE TRUSTS.

There are three methods or lines on which

trusts may be attacked. First, under the common law on grounds of public policy second, by State legislation, or, third, by national legislation. It ought to be possible business it is to see that the laws are enforced and public rights protected were vigilant, active and fearless in the perhowever, that is not always the case, the ness is nobody's business" too often serving to cover a lax enforcement of law. Among the established principles of common lay against public policy, and that a combina tion to buy an article of merchandise and force purchasers to pay exorbitant prices is a criminal conspiracy. Under these principles trusts could easily and courts did their duty. In some cases 1888 the Attorney-general of New York was granted leave to bring suit against th Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company, asking for a forfeiture of its charter on the ground that it had become a party to the of employment large numbers of men; that to the people and detrimental to the wel-United States." The Supreme Court of New York in a special term decided against criminal enterprise." There had been no legislation in New York on the subject and this decision was made under commo law. A similar decision has been made Illinois against the Whisky Trust on th ground that it had misused and abused the powers granted by its charter and usurped and exercised powers wholly eign to that instrument. The Supreme Court of California has decided that con tracts made in pursuance of the trust pol icy cannot be enforced. These, and proba that these illegal and rapacious combina tions of capital could be reached and broken up by common law proceedings if vigorous-

Admitting the necessity of legislation of

State or the national government to legislate upon the subject. National legislation would be preferable because of its general application and uniformity, whereas a State law has no force outside of the State which enacts it. Missouri has an anti-trust law, passed a few years ago, which requires every corporation doing business within the State to file an affidavit of the managers declaring that it is not a partner in any combination to restrict competition or affect prices. The law resulted at first in driving several hundred trusts out of the State, but whether it is still enforced is not

President Harrison said in his annual message to Congress in December, 1889: Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is a matter of federal purisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

President Harrison evidently had

doubt of the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, but the question was how far it could go. In 1890 Congress enacted a law on the subject entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." first bill on the subject was introduced by Senator Sherman, but later Senator Edmunds reported from the judiciary committee a substitute which became law. It makes all combinations "in the form trusts or otherwise" in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States illegal, and makes every person or corporation who engages in such contract or combination liable to heavy fine and imprisonment. This law was passed in July, 1890, but it has never been enforced. Attorneygeneral Miller began proceedings to enforce A dispatch from Madrid said: "His strategy | it soon after it was passed, but the change of administration came and since then the law has been a dead letter. So the trusts still flourish and the people pay tribute to

A MISLEADING ASSUMPTION. Recently several gentlemen met to listen to two or three persons who have theories and views on the monetary question. The strange thing about the affair was that those who taught assumed that there had been a general shrinkage of values because the world's commerce is transacted upon a gold basis. Their assumption is that a scarcity of gold has caused it to appreciate since it became the general standard and measure of values.

The difficulty with the few men who hold this theory and claim to be investigators is that they have not investigated. They have started out with an assumption and have employed their time in hunting for data of some kind to sustain their assumption. For the most part their alleged data are fresh assumptions, or at best half assumptions. They ignore the facts presented by statistics and experience. They seem not to realize that the volume of the output of gold has increased about 100 per cent. during the decade; that the gold used as money in the world has increased from \$3,294,000,000 cent., or that silver money, largely full legal tender, has increased from \$2,754,000,-000 in 1883 to \$4,494,000,000 in 1890-an increase much larger than the increase of commerce during the same period

These persons who blindly cling to an assumption as if it were a proved fact take no account of the wonderful development of the banking power and its economizing of the use of gold and other real money in making exchanges. They have no use for facts, else they would learn from Mulhall and others who deal with facts and figures that since 1840 the banking facilities of the world have increased eleven fold, or three times faster than trade and thirty times as fast as population has increased. They do not take into account the economizing of the use of actual money by the introduction of steam transportation, the telegraph and ocean cables.

Not long since it was shown by competent authority that the foreign trade of the United States, Great Britain, France and British India during the period 1860-64 aggregated \$18,568,736,213, and that \$3,143,656.-271 of specie was used in making the ex-That is, the actual money employed was merchandise. During the period 1886-90 the aggregate foreign trade of the same countries was \$36,204,527,385, and \$2,717,334,787 of gold and silver were used in transacting | room and free library. that volume of business, which is equivalent to 71/2 per cent. Thus in the later actual money than in the first period.

The minds of these professed investigators do not seem to be open to such arguments as these pregnant facts present. They are so intent on proving their theory assumption in order to vindicate their own infallibility that they have no time to devote to the facts coming from experience. They seem to believe that every commercial transaction involves a payment of \$160 in gold or its equivalent for the exchange of every \$100 worth of merchandise. when, as a matter of fact, more than 92 per cent, of the commercial transactions of buying and selling are performed without the use of a dollar of coin or its equivalent. They do not realize that gold or its equivaient is more the standard of payments than he actual measure of values.

What these assumptionists believe or ert would be of no account whatever if settled" which they assume in all discussions of the money question, to lead many others to accept their heresies without what current idea that the scarcity of gold has had any material effect upon the decline of prices, because the preponderance of facts is against that assumption

The declaration of the News to the effect that there would be no trusts if there was no protective tariff is not sustained by the facts. The only enduring trust in this country is the Standard Oil, upon which there is no duty and no tax. sides. Great Britain has been the home of trusts. If there were free trade there is reason to believe that in time producers of a trust as alleged to have been done in regard to the output and price of cotton ties, which are now on the free list.

The Mayor and the local board of underwriters, or Inspector Goodloe, representing them, seem to have played somewhat at cross purposes in the matter of reforming the fire department and getting a reduction of insurance rates. There is no doubt that the department has been weak in respect of equipment, numbers, discipline and leadership. The increase of insurance rates on this account was probably justifiable. and there was urgent necessity of strengthening and reforming the department. This

has been done to a material extent by the purchase of new material and equipment. and, perhaps, also by the retirement of several of the force and the appointment of new men, though the effect of this remains | PHYSICAL CULTURE AS A MEANS OF to be seen. The sticking point between the Mayor and the underwriters in regard to the reduction of rates seems to be the appointment of a new chief, the underwriters insisting on the appointment of a thoroughly trained fire fighter from some other city who would infuse new spirit and discipline into the force, and the Mayor insisting on retaining the chief who has just been promoted from the rank of the local force. If the underwriters had replied to the Mayor's letter sooner or if the appointment of Mr. Barrett had not been made before their reply was received, an understanding might have been reached and the desired reduction in rates might have been obtained. If it were still an open question the Journal would incline to the opinion a new chief from outside would be preferable to one promoted from the local force, who has never had any but the stereotyped training that has prevailed can be Christianized. The sum of \$30,000,000 here. But it is not an open question. The Board of Public Safety, or, rather, the Mayor, for doubtless the board simply records his decision, have made the anpointment without invoking public discussion, and this closed the case, Under the circumstances, probably the best thing to do is to give the new elfler a fair trial, with the understanding that if he fails he shall be removed. Meanwhile, insurers will probably have to pay the increased rates till the question of the efficiency of the reorganized department is settled.

Complete returns of the late election Nebraska show that Mr. Bryan need not have gone away from home to find the enemy's country. The official figures show that in Bryan's precinct he received 102 and McKinley received 198 votes; McKinley's the city of Lincoln, in which Bryan lives, as also do Holcomb, the Popocratic candidate for Governor, and Broady, the Popocratic candidate for Congress, McKinley received 808 and Bryan received 511 votes; McKinley's majority, 297. The city of Lincoin, Bryan's home, gave him 2,838 and Mc-Kinley 3,850 votes; McKinley's majority, 1.012. The county of Lancaster, in which creasing demand for thoroughly trained Lincoln is, gave Bryan 5,676 and McKinley 6,505 votes; McKinley's majority, 829. The 'irst congressional district, in which Lancaster county is included, gave McKinley 18,436 and Bryan 17,732 votes; majority for McKinley, 704.

The Morning Leader, of Port Townsend Wash., says that among the local candidates for collector of the port "the one whose name is heard most frequently is Judge J. N. Scott, who has been a prominent Republican politician and worker ever since his arrival in this State a few years ago." Judge Scott was for many years a resident of this city, where he stil has many friends who would be pleased to hear of his recognition by the incoming

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Funny Man. "It is an awful thing to be married to funny man," said she, sobbingly, She had told him to get her some k curlers while he was down town, and he had sent her home a peck of sour apples.

The Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving. He sighed. "There is no more of the ol fashioned Thanksgiving spirit," said he. "Never mind, grandpa," said the irreverent youth with the shock of hair; "I'll see that you get your Jamaica rum, all right, all right.

Diplomacy. "I want to see the lady of the house,

said the wandering gentleman. "I am she," answered the lady. "Indeed? You look so perfectly happy and independent that I hope you will excuse me taking you for the hired girl."

Taken at His Word. "Do away with your besotted supersti

ion." pleaded the missionary. "Oh," said the King of Mbwpka, "if yo insist, I will. I was just about to say that as you were the thirteenth missionary who had landed here this year, perhaps I

had better not-but have your own way!"

Why dwell longer on the scene? ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Julius Trolliet, a wealthy manufacturer has left the city of Milan a legacy of \$200. 000 for the support of an institute for or-

The extreme of luxury has perhaps been reached by the Sultan of Morocco. He has a narrow-gauge railway running through all the rooms of his palace and travels about on a sort of sleigh propelled by a lit-tle motor. The "line" ends at his bed tle motor. The "line"

Miss Helen Gould has recently given \$250, 000 to the Presbyterians of Roxbury, N. Y. for the purpose of building a new church Her father, Jay Gould, was born in Roxbury, and Miss Gould has a beautiful home there. She gave the citizens a fine reading

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tal that no hotel bed is long enough for comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is put up by a special mechanic, under the superintendence of the royal valet, wherever the Grand Duke goes, Here is a leaf from the report of the convention of Jewish women: Mrs. Carrie S. Benjamin, representing Denver, Col., was introduced by President Solomon as woman who had voted right at the last election. "Did you vote for McKinley?" asked a modest delegate. "Yes, I did," was the proud reply, "and I'll tell you why. It was because my husband asked me to vote the other way." The report adds that the

spirited remark evoked applause. The season for church sociables in country towns is here again, and the search after some unique and orthodox method of attracting the members into this moneymaking scheme has begun. The photo graphic social seems to be the latest, and every lady is requested to bring a photograph of herself taken in childhood. These are all shuffled together, and as each gentleman draws one he is expected to guess the original, and rejoice in paying for her

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, on the retired list of the United States army, in a letter relating to the results of the presidential campaign, quotes the following as the exact language on June 6, 1862, in an appeal to the people of Ohio, published by him in the Cincinnati Commercial: "This is a war of the people, by the people and for the people, and it will triumph." The General suggests that this sentiment was indorsed by high authority on another occasion, and the similarity is certainly remarkable between his language and the words with which Mr. Lincoln closed his memorable

speech at Gettysburg. Frederick Saunders, who since 1859 has been connected with the Astor Library, has at his own request been retired as chief librarian by the trustees of that institution. His action was caused by his advanced age and the increasing duties that would fall to him on the conso idation of the Lenox and Tilden libraries with the Astor. Mr. Saunders's petition for retirement was accompanied by the gift to the trustees of a nanuscript copy of his "History of the Astor Library, the fruit of many years' labor. The board of trustees expressed their regret and voted to continue his present salary during his lifetime. Mr. Saunders was born in London, England, eighty-nine years

How did she know his heart was hers? He spoke no word Of love to her; how did she know That when she passed or touched him-s His pulse was stirred?

How did she read his secret thoughts, And never err How did she know her glances thrilled His soul? That all his heart was filled With love for her?

How did she know their life would be One grand, sweet song? To tell the truth, she didn't know things. She thought that they

-Somerville Journal.

BUILDING UP CHARACTER.

Interesting Lecture to Delegates a Crawfordsville-Prof. Taylor on

"Social Problems."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 20.-Delegates to the State Y. M. C. A. convention are all in to-day. Dr. O. Wishard, foreign secretary of the international committee. made a talk about "The Relation of the Association to the World's Evangelization.' To evangelize the world, he said, would take thirty thousand missionaries, and at present there are ten thousand, and the world must first be evangelized before it per year would be needed to evangelize the world. Mr. Wishard believes that the time was at hand for the throwing off of the yoke of sectarianism, and uniting in one grand effort toward the accomplishment of the desired end. It seems to be the sense of the convention that a traveling secretary should be kept in the field and devote his time to the various colleges.

"State Work, Its Origin, Province and Primary Principles," was the subject handled by C. K. Ober, of Chicago, field secretary of the international committee. The State association work was first proposed at the international session at Auburn, N. Y., in 1866. The State officers should know the full standing of each association under their jurisdiction, and keep well posted of all parts connected with the local work. The State officers, by thus majority, ninety-six. In the Fifth ward of keeping informed, can be of vast benefit in giving the experience of various associations to struggling associations, and which may be the means of keeping alive weaker

> Frank W. Ober, of Chicago, managing editor of Men, presented the claims of this paper upon the association work. There was a general discussion concerning the insecretaries and physical directors. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that all kinds of athletic sports were proper if Fentures of Terms Finally Accepte The committee on the report of the State

officers approved of the treasurer's report. and of raising \$5,800 to carry on the work of the coming year. A. M. Wright, general secretary of the Fort Wayne association, led a discussion on "The Next Twelve Months in Indiana." This resulted in a This resulted in a general pledge from the several associawell as contributions from in dividuals. There are 460,000 young men in Indiana and only 5 per cent. are church members, while only 10 per cent, ever at-

The paper read by Henry H. Wikel, of Indianapolis, local physical director and executive secretary of the State athletic committee, was very interesting. The subject was "Body Building as a Part of Character Building; the Associations' Opportunity." In part he said: "There can be no true character building which does not comprehend as essential the

development of the body for its own sake. We cannot say that man is a soul nor that he is a mind, nor that he is a body. He is all three, soul, mind, body. Character is necessarily the sum of physical, mental and moral qualities which distinguish one from mother, the peculiar physical, mental and moral stamps impressed by nature, education, or habit. Our topic, however, undoubtedly indicates another definition of character; moral qualities, or the principles and motives that control the life We are to determine what effect physical education has on character development in this more restricted sense. Unfortunately, most of us build character blindly, putting in the good and the bad, and now if we would build a beautiful structure we must not only incorporate the beautiful elements, but before we can do that we must eradicate the bad. With this change in character physical education has something to do, yet do not understand me that bodily exercise of any kind can produce any marked change in the character without the direct work of the holy spirit. It can never bring light to the darkened mind or peace to the troubled heart, nor can it give purity for the impurity, truth for untruth, honestly for dishonesty. But it can, I think, help in the development of the nobler virtues in the character of the Christian man and make greater the possibilities of their development in the character of the non Christian man.

'Perhaps the first effect of physical exercise is the turning of superfluous energy into right lines. There are very few young members who do not have an excess of what are called 'animal spirits' for which they must have an outlet and which if not turned into right directions results in improper and disorderly conduct. Exercise by using this in the development of muscular and vital force tends to prevent this waste and worse than waste. It is largely because of this feature of physical exercise that hazing in our colleges has practically lied out. The superintendent of West Point Military Academy testifies that for years there the authorities had tried to eradicate the practice with no success until the cadets took up athletics with vigor. Professor Thurston, of Cornell, says the results are the removal of their operations from the billiard room to the athletic Professor Wheeler, of the same university says the influence of football on good order n academic life has been unmistakably salutary. "Another good result of body building is the added strength which it gives to overcome temptation. Physical strength is cer-

tainly a great help to overcome temptation, especially those which come directly from the physical nature of man. Rousseau said that the weaker the body the more it commands, the stronger the more it obeys. It is then essential that we should develop our bodies to the highest point of efficienc Sensual appetites find in a weakened body a safe retreat, and unless worn out by thoroughly hygienic condition obtained exercise and correct modes of living, will readily make the body the master of the mental and moral natures instead of its being their efficient servant. To my mind luxury, extravagance and immorality are the greatest foes to young men of this or any other country and I gladly hall a game like football which tends to drive out the

"The definite training in mental and moral virtues which comes from vigorous physical exercise is not inconsiderable. On every hand are intricate and discouraging problems of life; calls to duty when danger is involved, opportunities for helping others which offer possible injury or death as a result. At every turn in life complications which demand the noble quality of courage and how often it is sadly lacking. This is frequent, though by no means always due to a lack of physical training. The realization of one's bodily weakness ill fits one to cope with life's difficulties and dangers while the knowledge of bodily power, the physical ability to overcome obstacles bold to undertake difficult nakes one hings.

Twenty-one hundred dollars was pledged to carry on the Y. M. C. A. work next year. The following persons were re-elected as members of the executive committee: L. H. Wales and A. Galloway, of Indianapolis; C. A. Waldo, Lafayette; O. M. Gregg, Crawfordsville; J. M. Lindley, Columbus: W. J. Lewis, Evansville: J. lameson, Shelbyville, and S. E. M. Coulter, South Bend. E. E. Stacy, of Indianapolis was re-elected as State secretary, and W. Helm. Terre Haute, assistant The committee reported the financial condition of the associations good, and seven of the eleven in the State are out of debt. The educational and evangelical work is to be vigorously pushed next year, and special efforts are to be made towards the observance of association day all over the State on Sunday, Dec. 6. It was agreed that next August the conference of secre taries of the various organizations and the Bible school be held in connection with the

Winona conference. The evening services consisted of a song service and a lecture on "Social Problems," by Prof. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He demonstrated his subject by showing that in the Old Testament the one life was merged into a mass, when the state was not bound to respect the rights of any man. Christ changed things by bringing out man's responsibility. Character is the outcome of the conditions of birth and the surroundings in which the person is reared. The poverty line is not the character line, and there is too many people trying to get from others all they can at the expense of the community. College graduates, ministers. Y. M. C. A. secretaries, doctors and professional men all strive to enrich themselves at the expense of the community. In order to accomplish good work, too much dependence must not be put in salaried officers, but in the volunteers. There is too much tendency in centralizing the work and depending on the head officers to acomplish the work that belongs to all alike. The tendency of centralization is to bring about such conditions that no will be saved unless some person is paid for it. Professor Graham showed by maps of a large city's "Tenderloin" districts that the only way to save people born there is

Christian people must work as a unit to accomplish such a purpose. After the lecture the college association held a reception at Yandes Library building, where the delegates and friends were

A COLONIZATION SCHEME.

ing Dusky Belles with Husbands.

Carpenter Reinhart's Plan for Provid-

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.-L. J. Reinhart, a carpenter of this city, is tired of carrying on a hand-to-mouth existence in America, and is trying to raise a body of men to undertake a novel colonization scheme. His plan is to buy a vessel, equip it and sail to the St. John or Hermit islands, in the South Pacific ocean, where no inhabitants are left but dsuky belles whose husbands and brothers have been killed by cannibal wars or taken away by conscienceless "black birders." Captain Bergeman, of the American steamer Bonanza, recently sent the news to this city of the peculiar condition of affairs on the Hermit islands. He said that his ship was blown out of its course and anchored one day close to one of the islands. He was astonished to see none but women on the coral reef, for it was hardly more than The women swam like mermaids to the ship. They told of the condition of affairs on the island, and wanted the captain to leave some of his sailors. The said they would heap on them all the honors of darky royalty if they would take their residence among them. Reinhart declares that it is not the re port of the husbandless women that has moved him to project this enterprise. He says it is dissatisfaction with the condition of the labor world and the desire to lead a peaceful existence without having to struggle day and night for bread and butter. He wants to form a republic on cooperative lines. He says as it is in the South sea, the islands support the natives with very little work. By combining forces and pooling interests he believes this proposed band can have all the comforts of life with little labor. The scheme is for

SCHOOL QUESTION SETTLED.

fifty men to put up \$25 each. With this

provisions for the voyage and at least a

year's stay on whatever island it may be

decided to settle upon. On first landing

they will build a fort and take possession

of the tillable ground. With them they will

take seeds and fruit trees, and Reinhart

says that in a few years they ought to be

exporting great quantities of South sea

island products.

money he expects to buy a schooner and

by the Manitoba Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20.-The Manitoba school question, which has more than once during the past three years threatened a disruption of the Canadian confederation, has been settled on terms which. it is believed, will be sufficiently satisfacl tory to both side to put an end to the controversy. Following are the main features of the terms of settlement, which has been accepted by the Manitoba government, and will be embodied shortly in an act of the Legislature of that body: Religious teaching is to be conducted in the public schools (1) if authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees: (2) if a petition be presented to the board school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parent or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending school in a city, town or

School work of a purely secular character will occupy the whole of the school day, except the last half hour, when the representative of any religious denomina tion will be allowed to come in and instruct the children belonging to his denomination provided the parents are willing to have them remain. In cases where the people decide not to have this religious instruction, the regular school work will go on until the close of the school hours. The proviso that is intended to make th schools acceptable to the minority is that districts having an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholic school chil dren shall be entitled to have a teacher of their own denomination, who must be fully qualified according to pavincial national school standards. In districts where the children speak French wholly, they are to have a teacher speaking both English and French, so that they will learn English as

dren will grow up from the first accus-Drinking Saloons and Drug Stores.

rapidly as possible. The readers used in

such schools will be bilingual, so that chil-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Regarding the article in your paper headed 'Liquor League at Work," and the interview with Mr. Nicholson, I wish to say that not only the Liquor League but every honest-thinking citizen of the State, especially the taxpayers, should insist on the rext Legislature passing a just liquor lawthat is, whoever sells liquor of any kind should be compelled to pay a State, city or township license. The government exempts druggists using alcoholic ingredients in prescriptions altogether from paying a cense, and therefore they should not take any without paying the State, city or town-ship. Mr. Nicholson says the temperance element are content with the present law and thinks the league to be in danger if the temperance sentiment gets stirred up and a tremendous pressure brought from all parts of the State. That pressure was only signers and deceivers. How about the he est pressure, the vote of the state, which made itself felt at the last city election? Deception will not be tolerated. The saloon keeper pays \$350 for selling liquor during certain hours in the year and is prohib ited from having any device of amusement while the other, disguised as a druggist, pays nothing, imposing on taxpayers of the and night in the year, and is permitted to keep devices of amusement which the other is denied, and he is called a gentleman of respectability by Mr. Nicholson and his supporters. Judge Woods gave a decision that a saloon is a legitimate business. I am sure that the Legislature will not condemn the decision. Now is the time to put the saloon in its respective place and the drug store in place, and get the liquor question out of politics.

ALBERT HITZELBERGER. North Indianapolis, Nov. 20.

A Correction. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Rushville correspondent in to-day's Journal did not have all the facts at hi command in relation to the trouble in Room 8 of the High School building between Miss Anna Fisher, the teacher, and Miss Agnes Havens, the pupil. The pupil did not "give the teacher a piece of her mind," nor was the teacher "thrown over the top of seat, while confusion reigned in the school. For sufficient reasons Miss Fisher did rep rimand the pupil, who made resistance, and for this she was escorted from the room but the door was not locked. I happene to be in the room at the time, and I make this correction for the benefit of both teacher and pupil.

SAMUEL ABERCROMBIE, Rushville, Ind., Nov. 20

Sentenced to Be Hanged. NAPA, Cal., Nov. 20.-W. Roe, alias

Moore, was to-day found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Greenwood and will be sentenced to be hanged. In 1891 two masked men entered the house of Captain and Mrs. Greenwood, wealthy residents of this place. They demanded money and on being refused proceeded to torture the aged couple, Mrs. Greenwood was forced to drink poison, from the effects of which she died and her husband was shot and seriously wounded by the robbers. Both men then escaped with considerable booty. Shortly afterwards Carl Schmidt was arrested and convicted of complicity in the murder. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and is now in the insane ward of San Quentin prison. About two months ago Roe was arrested in Los Angeles under the name of Moore.

Movements of Steamers.

YORK, Nov. 20 .- Arrived: Norfrom Hamburg. Sailed: Rotterdam, for Rotterdam. OUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20,-Arrived: Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.-Arrived: Bovic and Britannic, from New York. BREMERHAVEN. Nov. 20.-Arrived: Willehad, from New York. GENOA, Nov. 20 .- Arrived: Fulda, from New York.

Prize Fighter Sent to Prison. SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 20.-Epri Moore was taken to the penitentiary today to serve one year for prize fighting. He is said to be the first person ever sent to the penitentiary for prize fighting

PENSION CASE

APPLICATION MADE BY THE JUDGE FOR RESTORATION OF RATING.

Unexpected Move in a Contest That Has Been Waged for Two Years-Reports of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Chief Justice Charles D. Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, who for two years waged a vigorous contest in the courts against the Pension Bureau to test the rights of veterans, has now made application to the Pension Bureau for restoration to his old pension rating and has filed evidence to support his application. This move was an unexpected one, even among those well acquainted with the case, and is taken as an indication that Judge Long will abandon his fight in the courts and will submit to the rule of the office to file evidence to secure his restoration. The contest was precipitated about two years ago by the action of Commissioner Lochren in reducing Judge Long to \$50 a month after ordering him for examination before a board of surgeons. He refused to be examined and was immediately reduced, though his counsel have claimed this action was a violation of law, which made examination a prerequisite to reduction. The case was carried through all the courts here, the decisions being favorable to the contestant, and finally reached the United States Supreme Court, where it was dismissed recently owing to abatement through Judge Lochren's retirement from office. The disposition of the case has been referred by Commissioner Murphy to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, who will take early action.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Reports and Recommendations of Department Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Major General Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Chicago; Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Dakotas; Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado: Gen. Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia; Gen. James W. Forsythe, commanding the Department of California, and Gen. Z. R. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas have made their annual reports to the Secretary of War. The reports review in detail the work of the troops under their respective commands, the condition of the stations, and contain recommendations for

General Merritt says that the year has been singularly free from military operations and the frontiers have enjoyed peace and quiet. In the meantime the troops have been engaged in perfecting themselves in drill, tactics and gymnastics, and in all these pacticulars during the last year they have made important progress. Genera Merritt adds: "I earnestly recommend that at each post where cavalry is likely to be stationed a riding hall be constructed on the general plan of those at Forts Riley and Leavenworth. They are not expensive and the benefit which results from their use in winter and at other times to men and officers morally, physically and professionally is so great that cost of construction should not be considered. In this connection I especially call attention to the necessity for drill halls at all permanent infantry posts. At many posts during the winter season, notably Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., the winters are long and inclement and outdoor drills are impossible. At such posts drill halls are imperative necessities and they should be built at once, being for the good of the service. General Wheaton in his report devotes considerable space to the suppression of the Yaqui Indians, or Santa Teresa fanatics, who attacked Mexican Nogales in August last, and to the raids of the rene-gade Apaches. The labor performed in the effort to rid Arizona of these pestiferous renegades, he says, can be appreciated when he stated that in a single year his troops in Arizona and New Mexico marched 42.457 miles on this duty. General Wheaton urges that the attention of Congress be called to the disparity between the adjutant generals' clerks compared with the pay of clerks in the supply department. General Otis called attention to the increase of desertions in his department, which he attributes to mine discoveries in me the territory under his command rather than any spirit of demoralization. Speaking of the new magazine rifle, he says it has displayed great strength and durability and appears to need only strengthening in some of its minor parts (magazine cut off and cocking appliances) to complete its

General Ruger urges an increase of the artillery arm of the service, as follows: 'It seems almost superfluous to allude in this report to the necessity for an increase of the artillery force, so fully has the case been presented in reports heretofore submitted by the War Department. The present force is inadequate as a reliable basis for the event of war with a maritime power. The most pressing need, I think, in respect to the personnel of the army is an

increase of the military force. Prof. Jordan on the Seal Question. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - Prof. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University and a member of the Bering Sea Commission, had another conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Hamlin on the subject of his forthcoming report. The Professor declined to discuss at any length the questions involved in the investigation of the commission in advance It was no ever, that the Paris award had proven inin time in practically exterminating the inhibition of the use of fire arms and the substitution of spears had not resulted in the good expected, and, on the whole, the present situation was not altogether encouraging to the friends of the seals. The Professor confidently expected, however, that the investigation just concluded by our own and the British commissioners would result in a better general understanding of the subject and a willingness on the part of all concerned to do whatever was found needful to prevent the

annihilation of the sea! herds. A Kansas Populist Money Scheme. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, - Should the Kansas Populists make Mexican suver doilars a legal tender a constitutional question of prime importance will arise for decision by the United States Supreme Court, which unquestionably would have a case brought before it to test such a law. The Constitution, Section 1, declares that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It has been contended that under this provision Kansas could make Mexican silver dollars a legal tender within her borders, but generally it has been believed that under this and other constitutional provisions, including that forbidding the impairment of contracts, any such law would be held invalid by the

The Appropriation Bills. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Chairman Cannon, of the House committee of appropriations, has called meetings of the subcommittees of that body for Nov. 30, one week before the opening of Congress, in order to begin work on the appropriation bills. Chairman Bingham, of the subcommittee on the legislative, executive and judicial bills, says he hopes by this week of advance work to have the appropriation bill of which he is in charge about ready when Congress meets, and it is thought that several of the bills will be ready for action in the House before the Christmas recess.

No Orders Given for 100,000 Rifles. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Captain Sampson, chief of ordnance of the navy, says there is no truth, so far as he knows, in the sensational report that the navy will order to-day 100,000 Lee rifles. The navy ordered ten thousand rifles one year ago, and these are being delivered, the first consignment of five hundred having reached New York recently. It is the only order known or contemplated and it was given in the usual course of supplying the navy with a modern arm.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- A medal of honor has been awarded to Ordnance Sergeant Moses Williams, Fort Stevens, Oregon, for most distinguished gullantry in action with Apache Indians, Aug. 16, 1881, Captain J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, has been retired on account of age. Thi causes the promotion of First Lietuenar Z. W. Torrie, to be captain, and Second Lieutenant W. S. Graves, to be first flee where neither of the participants was in-jured or killed. John Jenkins, Moore's antazonist, fled and thus escaped prosecution.